

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
LIBRARY

Annual Report
of the
Federal Security
Agency

SECTION
THREE

Office of Vocational
Rehabilitation

1945

HD712.3 .43



**M.C. MIGEL LIBRARY
AMERICAN PRINTING
HOUSE FOR THE BLIND**

C.1

Annual Report
of the
Federal Security
Agency

SECTION
THREE

Office of Vocational
Rehabilitation

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

1945

42810-11021-1

HD 7123

43

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY WATSON B. MILLER, *Administrator*
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY, *Director*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE • WASHINGTON : 1945

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Letter of transmittal	iv
Introduction	1
Scope and administration of the Federal Act	1
Organization of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	2
Advisory committees	2
Cooperative relationships with other agencies	3
Services to the individual	3
State plans and certification of funds to States	4
Working with the States	4
Advisement, training, and placement services	4
Physical restoration services	6
Services for the blind disabled	8
Administrative management in State agencies	11
Informational services	12
Studies in the problems of the disabled	13
Services rendered by the States	14
Number of persons served	14
Types of disabled persons served	14
Sources of referral	15
Services purchased for the disabled	15
Characteristics of and services to persons rehabilitated in the fiscal year 1945	16
Rehabilitation clinics	17
Services to merchant seamen	18
Special projects in the problems of disablement	18
District of Columbia rehabilitation service	19
Appendix:	
Table 1.—Summary of case load during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	21
Table 2.—Total case load, by Region and State, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	21
Table 3.—Number of new cases received, by source of referral, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	23
Table 4.—Number of individuals for whom services were purchased, by type of such services, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	23
Table 5.—Number of cases closed with service and employed, by type of job in which case was placed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	24
Table 6.—Total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation by State boards of vocational education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	26
Table 7.—Total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation of the blind by State commissions or agencies for the blind during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945	27

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1945.

The Honorable WATSON B. MILLER,
Federal Security Administrator.

DEAR MR. MILLER:

I submit herewith the annual report of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY,
Director.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Introduction

THE FIRST full year of operation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943, known as Public Law 113, finds the basic organization of the program completed. During the year the two primary objectives defined by the Federal Security Administrator on establishing the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation have been foremost: first, to channel disabled manpower into war production and essential business as rapidly as possible and second, to provide a comprehensive service to enable the disabled to prepare for and secure employment in peacetime pursuits. Although problems of securing personnel have presented some difficulties in staffing State programs, such difficulties were met as advantageously as possible under the circumstances, while the States moved forward toward their goals of meeting the needs of the disabled in wartime and of establishing the basic organization and plans of operation necessary to meet the needs of the disabled in peacetime.

This report of the past year's activities of the States and of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation indicates the trends in vocational rehabilitation designed to meet the needs of the disabled under changing conditions.

Scope and Administration of the Federal Act

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943 it became possible to serve not only the physically handicapped but also the mentally handicapped as well as those whose physical disabilities are complicated by mental difficulties. Specific provision was made for the blind; for war-disabled civilians—including merchant seamen—and for civil employees of the United States Government, injured in the performance of duty.

Administration of the amended act was made the responsibility of the Federal Security Administrator, who established the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to carry out the responsibilities set up under the revised law.

These responsibilities include establishment of standards in the various areas of service; technical assistance to the States and certification of funds for grants-in-aid to the States upon approval of State

plans for vocational rehabilitation which meet requirements of the authorizing act of Congress.

Grant-in-aid provisions were continued under the amended act; restrictions as to Federal expenditures permissible for program operations were, however, liberalized. All necessary administrative costs including vocational guidance and placement are now assumed by the Federal Government. Costs of medical treatment, vocational training, and similar services are shared by State and Federal Governments on a 50-50 basis. Costs of serving war-disabled civilians are 100 percent reimbursable from Federal funds.

Not only were fiscal provisions liberalized under the new act but, for the first time, Federal expenditures were made possible for physical restoration, an integral function in the rehabilitation of a vocationally disabled individual.

Organization of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is organized into two functional divisions: The Administrative Standards Division made up of two sections—Management Standards and Fiscal Standards and Control; and the Rehabilitation Standards Division comprising four sections—Physical Restoration; Services for the Blind; Advisement, Training, and Placement; Research and Statistics.

Eight regional offices maintain close working relations between the States and the Federal Office.

Programs of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation continue to be significantly influenced by the needs of the disabled and the special postwar problems arising as services to meet these needs are expanded.

Advisory Committees

Early in the program the need for professional advice on matters of policy and program operations was recognized. The establishment of a National Rehabilitation Advisory Council brought to the program the assistance of representatives of business, industry, labor, medicine, education, services to the blind, social welfare, and others whose interests are closely related to the problems of the disabled; similarly, a Professional Advisory Committee has introduced the technical advice of representatives of the medical specialties concerned with the physical and psychiatric rehabilitation phases of the program.

Later the Council of State Executives for the Blind offered the services of its board of directors as a special advisory committee on the provision of services to the blind disabled. An agreement has

been made whereby this advisory group will render assistance on special problems concerned with the blind.

Cooperative Relationships with Other Agencies

In order to further the program of the disabled it has been necessary to coordinate the services of public and private agencies interested in the welfare of the disabled. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has become the focal point for marshalling all available services to this end. Cooperative relationships between the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and national, public, and voluntary organizations, facilitating working relationships at the operating level, were expanded during the fiscal year. Joint programs of operation were developed with the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Society for the Hard of Hearing, United Seamen's Service, National Industries for the Blind, Selective Service System, and the National Association to Control Epilepsy, which brings to 12 the number of cooperative agreements entered into since the establishment of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under Public Law 113 2 years ago.

Services to the Individual

In the State divisions of vocational rehabilitation, functioning under the State boards of vocational education, is vested the responsibility of providing rehabilitation services to all disabled citizens living within the States.

State commissions or agencies for the blind, however, provide rehabilitation services to the blind, where legal authority exists for rendering such service. Where such authority does not exist, rehabilitation of the blind is a function of the State rehabilitation agency which, in all States, provides services to the visually handicapped who do not come within the legal definition of blindness.

Determination of eligibility of an individual for service is a responsibility of the States and determination is based upon three basic principles:

1. A person must be of employable age.
2. An occupational handicap must exist by reason of disability.
3. The individual may be rendered employable or more advantageously employable through rehabilitation services.

To assist in determining eligibility for service, a thorough medical examination, which may include not only a general medical examination but such specialist and laboratory examinations as are necessary, is required under the rules and regulations pursuant to Public Law 113.

State Plans and Certification of Funds to States

State plans setting forth basic policies and procedures and administrative organization for carrying out a program of rehabilitation as required by the act are submitted by the States to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for approval. During the fiscal year one State plan by a general rehabilitation agency and five plans for commissions for the blind have been reviewed and approved. These brought the total number of plans submitted and approved to 76 including 51 for State rehabilitation agencies and 25 for commissions for the blind. The States have been assisted in continuous improvement of plans through amendments which reflect the changes in operations of the programs.

During the fiscal year 1944-45, on the basis of budget estimates submitted for a 6-month period and after taking into account unexpended Federal funds, over \$7,000,000 was certified by 297 quarterly grants to State rehabilitation agencies and to separate State agencies for the blind having approved State plans.

Working With the States

Advisement, Training, and Placement Services

Counseling or advisement is an essential service extended throughout the rehabilitation process to all disabled clients. Furthermore, counseling is the one service extended to disabled persons directly by the State rehabilitation agencies. As such, counseling becomes the very core of the rehabilitation process around which all other services revolve. It is continued throughout the entire rehabilitation process. Because of the value of this service to disabled persons, effort has been directed toward improving the quality of this service. Through orientation institutes, preparation of staff development materials for use by the States, and in-service training by State agencies, major emphasis was devoted to improving the quality of counseling.

High standards of performance are essential to good public service. Competence of the individual worker more than ever before is the factor upon which the agency depends for its continued progress. During the past year the rapid increase of new personnel in the States, together with increased responsibilities under Public Law 113, created an urgent need for systematic, well-planned training of new staff and purposeful re-orientation of experienced staff members.

As a means of reaching as many workers as possible, a series of orientation institutes was conducted for State personnel within the period of January 10 to May 19, 1945. Because of shortage of staff these institutes were confined to regions I, III, and IV. Assistance

in conducting these institutes was secured from State rehabilitation agencies and local community resources. A total of 191 workers representing 18 States was in attendance. Representatives of the Canadian Veteran Rehabilitation Service attended all but two of these institutes. Representatives of Veterans' Administration facilities, War Manpower Commission, local private and public educational and welfare agencies attended several of the institutes. Major emphasis was directed toward standards and techniques basic to the rehabilitation process, and toward developing a high quality of counseling and advisement services for disabled persons. In cooperation with the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota, a special institute on medical information for rehabilitation personnel was organized for region V.

Members of the Federal staff extended consultation services to the State agencies in the organization of staff development programs and participated in 15 orientation programs conducted by the State agencies. Inability to conduct additional orientation institutes because of staff shortage necessitated the preparation of specific materials for use by the States in orienting new workers. A basic outline for organizing a program of staff development and minimum library and professional reading lists were prepared for use by the States. A manual of policy on the confidential nature of information which necessitated State plan amendments was completed and plan amendments reviewed. Special materials on employment trends, recent developments in programs allied to rehabilitation and instructions for preparing a directory of training facilities were prepared and distributed to the States, as well as selected materials published by other agencies.

Since the inception of the rehabilitation program, emphasis has been directed toward finding and serving disabled persons early in their period of disablement. This would obviously be wise if only to prevent a needless period of unemployment or reduced earnings. Of greater importance, however, is the fact that vocational adjustment can be more easily accomplished if service to the individual is begun as soon as possible before the individual concerned becomes discouraged and apathetic. Throughout the fiscal year emphasis through training institutes and regional offices was given toward locating cases early in their period of disablement and the development of sources of new cases which would refer disabled persons as early as possible after the occurrence of the disability. Classification of case-finding into primary, secondary, or tertiary sources can be made arbitrarily by dividing cases in terms of the sources of referral by period elapsing between the occurrence of the disability and date of referral. Of the new cases classified thus and referred to State rehabilitation agencies during the past year, 45 percent came from primary

sources, 34 percent from secondary sources, and 19 percent from tertiary sources. Comparable data are not available for earlier years. However, of the cases rehabilitated into employment in 1940 the same categories contributed 36, 17, and 45 percent respectively.

Physical Restoration Services

Physical restoration, as a means of removing or reducing disabilities insofar as possible, takes on added significance in considering the problems of the disabled in a labor market where strong competition exists with the able bodied. Regardless of compensatory training, the advantages in the employment field generally lie with the less disabled; it is important, therefore, to reduce existing disabilities to the absolute minimum and not to rely on specialized training more than necessary to give the disabled an equal opportunity in the labor market.

For the most part, physical restoration as an integral part of the rehabilitation process has been welcomed with enthusiasm. Unfortunately, there exists a great shortage of persons qualified for technical positions necessary for the organization and administration of physical restoration in State rehabilitation agencies.

Efforts of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation have been directed toward development of several special areas in the field of physical restoration. The recognition in Public Law 113 of psychiatric disabilities as an employment handicap was most significant. Physical restoration programs will include the provision of psychiatric services and the development of mental hygiene services for the disabled by State agencies. Lack of qualified psychiatrists and mental hygiene clinics constitutes a serious obstacle to the immediate development of these phases of the program. Opportunities for the rehabilitation of persons with emotional and mental disabilities are seen falling into three general groups:

- (1) *Persons with predominant or primary mental conditions which have already been diagnosed and placed under treatment.*

This group includes persons who have been placed under treatment by State hospitals, private psychiatrists, psychiatric clinics, schools, for defectives, special classes for retarded children, etc. These clients, who were not previously eligible because they had mental instead of physical handicaps, can now be given with great benefit the "old line" rehabilitation services and do not require the purchase of specialized psychiatric services by the rehabilitation agency.

Exploratory studies are planned for surveys of populations of institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded in order to extend vocational rehabilitation services to patients who may be able to make satisfactory adjustments in the community.

- (2) *Persons with primary or predominant mental conditions who have not yet been given psychiatric attention.*

These clients will be referred in increasing numbers as it becomes known they are eligible. For this group psychiatric consultation and frequently psychiatric treatment must be arranged.

(3) *Psychosomatic cases.*

This large group present themselves with physical complaints but possess important underlying psychiatric components, many of which need recognition and special treatment.

State rehabilitation agencies are developing training programs to familiarize the counseling staff with essential information about psychiatric disabilities and the mental hygiene aspects of rehabilitation. A number of State agencies have developed programs of cooperation with State mental institutions. Psychiatric examinations and treatment in selected cases have been furnished to an increasing number of disabled persons. The next year should see a substantial increase in psychiatric rehabilitation as counseling staffs are trained and as resources for psychiatric treatment increase upon the return of psychiatrists from military service to private practice and to community clinics.

One of the most fertile fields for the immediate introduction of rehabilitation procedures is in tuberculosis sanatoria. Studies of existing rehabilitation programs have been conducted and experimental projects have been encouraged in tuberculosis sanatoria during the past year. The Division of Tuberculosis Control, United States Public Health Service, has assigned a liaison officer to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for the promotion of these activities on a joint basis. The orderly progress of vocational rehabilitation programs for the tuberculous will necessitate close cooperation between State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Division of Tuberculosis Control of the United States Public Health Service, National Tuberculosis Association, and other public and voluntary facilities for the tuberculous.

The high incidence of epileptics in the population and the widespread prejudice of employers prompted special efforts to familiarize vocational rehabilitation counselors in State agencies with information about the disease, opportunities for medical treatment, and employment potentialities. Several States have developed substantial programs for the rehabilitation of epileptics with special cooperative arrangements with clinics for medical care and with schools for special training.

The method utilized for the purchase of hospital care for clients of State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies is the inclusive rate—reimbursable cost procedure, originally introduced by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Children's Bureau now cooperate in the development of policies relating to the purchase of hospital care by

the use of a joint advisory committee, identical report forms, and joint auditing and negotiations with hospitals at the State level. The principle of paying cost to hospitals for the care of beneficiaries of public agencies is a most important advance in the relationships between hospitals and government.

Restrictions on transportation made it impossible to hold a meeting of the National Professional Advisory Committee during 1945. Contacts between the physical restoration staff and committee members were maintained through correspondence and attendance at meetings of other professional organizations. A joint meeting was held with the advisory committee of the Children's Bureau on purchase of hospital care and members of the National Professional Advisory Committee representing the field of hospital administration. For technical advice on the organization of the medical social work aspects of the physical restoration program, a small group was brought together as a medical-social advisory group. Particular attention was devoted to personnel standards for medical social work positions and policies and criteria for determining financial need for physical restoration at public expense.

Services for the Blind Disabled

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, was the first full year in which Federal funds were available to the State agencies for the blind for development of a rehabilitation service specifically for blind persons. Many of these State agencies were unfamiliar with the requirements of a cooperative program with the Federal Government. A number of them found it necessary to secure State legislation and new appropriations in order to fully participate in the Federal-State program.

The building of an adequate rehabilitation service for the blind of the Nation is now primarily one of staff recruitment and development. Accordingly, the past year was devoted to the beginning of staff development by the Section of Services for the Blind by means of training institutes for industrial and vending stand program specialists.

The general public is accustomed to the employment of a few blind persons in special workshops and in the management of small refreshment stands. During the war considerable emphasis was given to the employment of blind persons in war industries and because of the need for labor considerable attention was given to the training of industrial specialists. The accumulated experience of the small group of persons who have conducted industrial placement of blind persons through the years was used as a foundation for the planning of extensive 6-weeks' training institutes for staff members of State agencies

in the industrial placement of the blind. Three such institutes were held in Baltimore, Md., with nine trainees attending each and representing 18 States. The manufacturers of Baltimore extended their cooperation in the use of their plants. During the institutes the trainees learned to perform approximately 100 different production processes in from 12 to 20 different industries and also learned how to select the processes which can be performed without sight in the production of any given article.

They returned to their respective home areas where they are engaged in the development of employment for blind workers in ordinary production industries. As the Nation's industry is converted into the production of peacetime civilian merchandise these trainees will require further in-service training.

It is estimated that at least one-fifth, or about 12,000, of the employable blind persons in the United States can be rehabilitated through employment in production industry and that somewhere between 100 and 120 industrial specialists must be trained and developed for this phase of vocational rehabilitation. These requirements will probably necessitate at least six training institutes per year for the next 4 or 5 years and after that the replacements in the State staffs will require at least two and possibly three institutes per year. Manufacturing groups in other cities will be requested to cooperate in training institutes in order that staff members of State agencies will receive maximum orientation in the major types of industries of their respective areas.

The general public has observed the beginnings of some activity in the employment of blind persons as managers or operators of small refreshment stands and neighborhood stores. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 commercial employment opportunities are required to meet the needs of blind persons who can be best rehabilitated into this activity. As of June 30, 1945, less than 1,200 such opportunities had been established.

Three training institutes were given during the year for stand program specialists employed by the State agencies. A total of 17 trainees representing 15 States participated. The State agencies are looking forward to the expansion of this phase of service. Federal funds are now available for matching State funds for the purchase of vending stands and other equipment for commercial enterprises in which qualified blind men and women can find opportunity for the best use of good personality and business ability. The training institutes for specialists in this activity are of 4 weeks' duration, and it is estimated that an average of two staff members per State must be trained. It is possible to train larger numbers in each class in this group than for industrial specialists, and the State agencies should be properly

staffed within 3 years. One or two training institutes per year should then be sufficient to fill replacements on the State staffs.

All services to blind persons, except public assistance, are more easily available to urban than to rural residents. Consequently the needs of 25,000 to 35,000 employable blind persons living in rural areas have not been satisfied. During the past year attention was directed to this fact in conferences with State agency directors, and considerable interest was aroused. One State has made training arrangements with a local agricultural school and is now recruiting a staff member to specialize in the problems of rural blind persons. Three other States have assigned staff members to this phase of rehabilitation work.

Some progress has been made during the past year in the expansion of employment opportunities through Federal and State Governments for dictaphone typists and the opening of examinations to attorneys.

It is anticipated that training institutes for specialists in the problems of the rural blind as well as the problems of those whose choice of occupation is professional or clerical must be developed to assist State agencies in placing these groups.

The present group of approximately 55 publicly and privately sponsored special workshops for the blind employs about 3,000 blind persons. A number of States have begun the development of a home-industry program for those persons who cannot work elsewhere. This combined service should employ from 12,000 to 15,000 blind persons.

Intensive training courses can only provide basic essential information to the trainees and cannot supply the methods required by the rehabilitation agents in the solution of complex local problems. Emphasis during the past year has been placed on rehabilitating blind persons into production industry because of the demand for efficient labor, and the staff has given assistance to the States in selecting suitable processes which blind workers can perform and in persuading employers that blind persons are competent workers. Assistance was also given in the designing of retail merchandising facilities in which blind persons are employed as managers or operators, in the establishment of efficient operating methods which improve the earning capacities of blind persons, and in analyzing the problems and staff requirements of State personnel and in establishing standards of achievement for the staff.

During the year \$708,227.88 was granted to 23 State agencies or commissions for the blind for rehabilitation services. Approximately 5,434 blind persons received services during the year. Of this number 1,006 completed their rehabilitation process and were placed in jobs which netted more than \$1,750,000 annual earnings.

Administrative Management in State Agencies

State programs expanded rapidly during the year. To keep pace with operations, the expansion of organizations became necessary. Good organization in the States depends upon administrative procedures which facilitate program operation and upon well-qualified personnel properly utilized in bringing necessary services to the individuals eligible for them. Consideration had been given to the direction for such an organization in that the regulations pursuant to Public Law 113 provided the basis for adequate program leadership by requiring that State directors of vocational rehabilitation devote full-time to the office.

During the year the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation worked with the States in developing a pattern of organizational structure with standards for adequate and competent personnel. Existing State organizations were studied to determine to what extent the operations were geared to best achieve a sound program of rehabilitation. When it was found that certain necessary functions were not being performed, ways and means were considered for expanding the organizational structure to include these functions.

Analysis of existing State programs revealed that operations providing all rehabilitation services available under Public Law 113 could be resolved into a basic pattern of functional organization which could be adapted to the conditions of any rehabilitation agency, regardless of size. Charts detailing the allocation of agency functions were useful in reviewing with the State the several ways for aligning positions in an expanded organization and for permitting a better performance of functions.

The States recognized the need for the continuous evaluation of the positions already established and of qualifications standards for personnel to meet the changes in responsibility in an expanded program. Job descriptions were prepared for 14 key professional positions in a general rehabilitation agency and for 13 such positions in an agency for the blind in order to spell out more clearly the delegation of agency responsibility. These job descriptions included examples of work to be performed and were designed as working tools useful in establishing additional positions and in redefining old positions.

The regulations governing the program of vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 113 require that the States establish a representative advisory committee to advise with the State agencies. A study was made of the organization, functions and operations of advisory committees serving related public and private programs, and a manual entitled "Representative Advisory Committees in the State Rehabilitation Program" was issued to the States and to many

cooperating agencies in the field of rehabilitation. This manual discussed the organization, functions, composition, and operations of State advisory committees for the promotion of community cooperation in solving the problems of the disabled.

It is the responsibility of both the States and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to see to it that programs are efficiently and economically operated and that effective programs are established on a Statewide basis for all disabled persons who need services.

Since the agencies for the blind have for the first time come into the Federal-State rehabilitation program, consideration has been given to problems arising in these agencies. In addition, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has been working with all agencies in continuously promoting the establishment and execution of budget plans because it is recognized that sound budget planning is one of the best administrative tools for a Director in promoting efficient and economical operations and in providing to the disabled, without delay, services adequate to meet their needs. At the basis of a good budget plan is a systematic record system. Members of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation have been working and will continue to work with State statisticians, accountants, and budget officers to install and keep current the necessary basic records and to improve a uniform system of reporting directed towards answering questions basic to sound program planning and operations, with particular emphasis on an accurate prediction of the total annual case load to be used as a basis for determining the various rehabilitation services required for adequately serving the disabled persons in the State.

Informational Services

During 1945 the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation carried out its responsibility for reaching handicapped persons, employers, labor, and the public generally through the dissemination of information concerning the services made available to them by the State rehabilitation agencies. These efforts were directed mainly to three groups: (1) The Federal and State cooperating agencies, (2) the voluntary agencies serving special groups of the disabled, and (3) public and private organizations in the fields of medicine and social welfare.

The State agencies, under the guidance of this office, carried on a Nation-wide campaign designed to direct attention to the handicapped, employers, labor, and the public in general, to the President's proclamation designating the week beginning June 2 as National Rehabilitation Week. Utilizing material furnished by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and other material prepared locally, the

State agencies disseminated information on the vocational rehabilitation program throughout the country by means of radio, press, posters, addresses, direct mail, and other recognized media.

A four-panel exhibit designed to emphasize to the handicapped the services available has been prepared for use by all State agencies as has a folder carrying essentially the same message. In addition there were produced 35 articles for professional journals, 12 radio scripts, 15 news releases, a pamphlet titled "A Public Service for Restoring the Handicapped to Useful Employment" describing the services of vocational rehabilitation available under the Federal-State program, addresses before 45 National and State organizations, 2 international releases handled by the Office of War Information on services for the mentally disabled and the blind, and a story in cooperation with This Week Magazine published on September 3, 1944, which reached 7,000,000 American families.

Studies in the Problems of the Disabled

Studies were continued in order to meet the demand of the regional representatives and the technical staff of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for information concerning current operations of the State vocational rehabilitation programs.

In 1945, with a committee of eight members from the State rehabilitation agencies representative of each of the regions, the reporting system was explored for its functional value. Revised reports were tested in three States. Three States were assisted in planning a statistical analysis of their physical restoration programs. Analyses were made of the quarterly flow of cases in three States.

Special studies were completed on the vocational adjustment resulting from services rendered to the cerebral palsied and the epileptic. Cases closed as "rejected" and "not accepted" were studied with the cooperation of the States. Physical restoration data submitted by the State of Michigan were analyzed and the results published. A study of matched groups of tuberculous, one group of which received rehabilitation service and one group which did not receive such service, was carried out in collaboration with the Advisement, Training, and Placement Section. Numerous studies in case flow, analyses of the nature of the case flow, etc., were carried out in collaboration with the Division of Administrative Standards. A special study of industrially placed blind persons was initiated in collaboration with the Services for the Blind Section. A follow-up study of persons rehabilitated into self-employment in 1942 was also initiated.

Services Rendered by the States

Number of Persons Served

The 51 State rehabilitation agencies and the 25 commissions for the blind reported 275,090 disabled persons on their registers during 1945 as compared with 269,960 in 1944. Of this total 161,047 disabled persons received rehabilitation services as contrasted with 145,059 men and women rendered rehabilitation services in 1944. An analysis of the cases served indicates that a total of 49,522 disabled persons were placed in employment during the fiscal year. Of this number 41,925 were closed as rehabilitated into employment. There were 5,512 in rehabilitation employment who were being followed up at the close of the year in order to determine whether their placements were satisfactory and 2,085 were in temporary employment at the end of the year. Rehabilitation services were completed for 2,872 persons who were not placed in employment because of personal factors, aggravated disability, or death.

The cases of 24,181 individuals were closed with the rehabilitation services of interview, counseling, and guidance being found sufficient to assist them in making a vocational adjustment. There was a transfer of 2,656 cases between States.

At the end of the fiscal year 89,413 persons remained on the rolls of the State rehabilitation agencies in the process of rehabilitation. This number included 7,597 persons mentioned as being in temporary or rehabilitation employment but not closed as rehabilitated into employment, 3,467 who had completed the rehabilitation process and were awaiting employment, 23,541 who were being prepared for employment, 4,548 for whom preparation services were begun but which had temporarily been interrupted, and 50,260 who were undergoing diagnosis and whose cases were being evaluated prior to arriving at a rehabilitation plan before induction into service.

During the fiscal year, 49,204 persons who were reported in the register of the State rehabilitation agencies were investigated but no services rendered for the following reasons: services declined, services not needed, individual not eligible, individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible, individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies, and migratory shifting by individual.

At the close of the fiscal year 64,839 persons remained in reported status awaiting investigation.

Types of Disabled Persons Served

An indication of the character and extent of disablement in the population is found in the types of cases rehabilitated in 1945. Those

suffering from orthopedic disabilities other than cerebral palsy and poliomyelitis totaled 11,235; amputations and congenital absence of members 7,304; vision defects 3,806; hearing defects 3,597; poliomyelitis 2,992; pulmonary tuberculosis 2,497; mental 2,354; cardiac 1,760; hernia 1,364; cerebral palsy 627; asthma 583; speech defects 286; other 3,344; not reported 176.

Disabled persons with various types of orthopedic involvements, as in former years, still constitute about one-half of the disabled persons rehabilitated into employment during the year. The distribution of the types of disabilities indicates, however, a trend toward serving increasingly those disabled to whom rehabilitation services were first made available under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943. For example, during the fiscal year 1944, 1.8 percent of the total number of persons rehabilitated were persons with mental disabilities while in the fiscal year 1945 this group constituted 5.6 percent. As further experience is gained with these additional types of disablements more and more of such cases will be served.

Sources of Referral

In order to make the best use of existing facilities for disabled persons and to avoid wasteful duplication of services, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperates with a number of public and private agencies with related programs. The agencies from which cases are referred for vocational rehabilitation service become, then, a criteria of the effectiveness of this cooperation. Table 3 indicates the sources of new cases referred to State rehabilitation agencies.

Services Purchased for the Disabled

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, a total of 40,781 diagnostic examinations were purchased for disabled persons consisting of 38,893 medical examinations, 753 psychiatric examinations, and 1,135 psychological examinations. A total of 3,816 medical and psychiatric, surgical, dental, and other treatments were purchased, as were 8,135 prosthetic appliances.

Training is one of the basic services extended disabled persons by State agencies as a means of preparing them for employment. The availability of a larger variety of war production training activities during the early part of the year made available, without cost, unlimited opportunities for training. However, the end of war training activities and the termination of hostilities influenced markedly the character of training provided disabled persons by the States. Instead of the short, intensive training for war jobs, disabled persons preferred more comprehensive and thorough training for peacetime pursuits.

Training was purchased by the States for 26,645 disabled persons. Records are not available for those persons provided training without cost to the rehabilitation agencies. Of the training purchased 19,971 received training in educational institutions, 3,457 on the job, and 3,217 required correspondence or tutorial training. In order to provide training to this group it was necessary to provide transportation to 4,655 persons and maintenance to 10,983 disabled persons during the training period.

Placement equipment was purchased for 550 disabled persons and 173 persons were provided with occupational licenses. Physical and occupational therapy or nursing care were furnished 203 persons, while 2,786 persons were furnished hospital and convalescent home care.

Characteristics of and Services to Persons Rehabilitated in the Fiscal Year 1945

An analysis of the 41,925 disabled persons closed as rehabilitated into employment gives an excellent cross sectional picture of persons who benefit from rehabilitation services. Approximately 8 out of 10 persons were males, about 85 percent were white, 13 percent were Negro. Disease and accidents accounted for roughly four-fifths of the disabilities.

At the time these persons first were referred to the State rehabilitation agencies nearly 79 percent, or 32,953, were unemployed and 18.1 percent, or 7,588, had never previously worked. Over two-fifths had 1 or more dependents. It should be noted that 40 percent were dependent on their families, about 5 percent on relief either public or private, and that about 4 percent were receiving at the time of referral unemployment or workmen's compensation.

Proper placement of the disabled after counseling and guidance and adequate preparation for employment through physical restoration and training makes possible job adjustments of considerable variation. An analysis of the types of jobs in which the disabled were placed after rehabilitation makes it evident that with proper guidance techniques it is possible to place the disabled person in any job consistent with his abilities. As Table 5 indicates, disabled persons enter the major occupational groups after rehabilitation in substantially the same proportion or greater as nondisabled workers with the possible exception of the farming occupations. This may be explained by the tendency for disabled persons with farm backgrounds to shift to other areas. During the fiscal year 1945, it is strikingly evident that the State rehabilitation agencies channeled disabled workers into war production and essential business and into occupations which released able-bodied workers for war industry.

For every person permanently disabled some form of support must be provided. In the past this has too often meant public or private assistance—a temporary palliative, at an average yearly cost per case of \$300 to \$500. Vocational rehabilitation is effected at an average cost per case of \$300 which is a non-recurring expenditure. The results of vocational rehabilitation services measured statistically over the past fiscal year disclose the returns that accrue from this investment. Considering only the 41,925 disabled persons rehabilitated during the fiscal year we find that nearly 79 percent of them were unemployed at the time of applying for rehabilitation service. It should be noted also that of this total group of 41,925 disabled persons, 18 percent had never been employed. The average monthly income of the total group before rehabilitation including those who received assistance from public or private sources was \$24. The average monthly wage for this group after rehabilitation was \$147; therefore, the total monthly income of these 41,925 disabled persons increased from somewhat over 1 million dollars monthly prior to rehabilitation to considerably more than 6 million dollars monthly after rehabilitation, a six-fold increase.

There are no financial yardsticks to measure the differences between a self-reliant citizen carrying his own responsibilities and a depressed citizen dependent upon charity. Those differences, however, mean more than dollars and cents in terms of happiness, good citizenship, and social usefulness. Complete use of our manpower is—and will remain—a human problem of serious import to the welfare of the Nation.

Rehabilitation Clinics

As a means of meeting the urgent demands for qualified workers in war industries, it remained necessary for the State agencies to streamline their programs not only to meet industrial demands but also to meet the needs of the disabled. The organization of rehabilitation clinics, introduced into the program 2 years ago, was continued and expanded by the State agencies during the year. The clinic approach offered an opportunity for more thorough case finding, prompt physical evaluation, and permitted immediate placement of all disabled persons who were capable and qualified for existing war production jobs.

The organization of clinics reached its peak during National Rehabilitation Week, when 113 clinics were conducted in 18 States by the State agencies. National Rehabilitation Week from June 2 to June 9, 1945, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Civilian Rehabilitation Act. During this period the States conducted a radio-news-paper publicity campaign to make known to the estimated million and

a half disabled the rehabilitation facilities available to them in every State.

Rehabilitation clinics may serve as a center for the dissemination of information concerning vocational rehabilitation as well as a center for the beginning of the rehabilitation process. It is anticipated that the organization of rehabilitation clinics by the States will continue in the postwar period, but with a shift in emphasis. The usefulness of clinics for case finding and preliminary diagnostic purposes has already been demonstrated.

Services to Merchant Seamen

Special attention was directed in the Barden-LaFollette Act to merchant seamen and to other war-disabled civilians in that Federal reimbursement to State agencies is 100 percent for purchased services for those groups, whereas for all other disabled persons Federal participation is 50 percent of the costs of purchased services. Some State agencies have assigned full-time rehabilitation counselors to marine hospitals and relief stations to facilitate the vocational rehabilitation of disabled merchant seamen. Liaison with the newly appointed reconditioning and rehabilitation officer of the Bureau of Medical Services of the United States Public Health Service, with merchant seamen labor unions, with United Seamen's Service, and with interested agencies has resulted in a gratifying improvement in extending vocational rehabilitation services to merchant seamen.

Special Projects in the Problems of Disablement

Literature on the subject indicates that the number of amputees in the civilian population far exceeds the total number of amputees in military services of World War II. There is a marked lack of facilities for the training of amputees in the use of artificial limbs. The Children's Bureau and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation are exploring the possibilities of increasing the number of trained brace and limb makers. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is cooperating in the activities of the National Research Council Committee on Prosthetic Devices which is investigating ways and means of standardizing and improving the design and manufacture of artificial limbs.

In cooperation with the American Society for the Hard of Hearing and the Surgeon General's Office of the Army, a study was also undertaken to determine the possibilities of establishing hearing-aid centers for the testing of hearing and scientific fitting of hearing aids for the civilian disabled.

In order to enable disabled persons to compete on normal terms in the labor market, the methods employed by physicians in the physical capacities analysis technique should be improved. It also will be necessary to encourage employers to introduce personnel policies involving selective placement on the basis of the individual's physical capacities. Pilot studies with selected employees are now being begun in a joint project with the Veterans Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission, Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association and Industrial Hygiene Division of the United States Public Health Service.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is cooperating with the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine in all of its activities in the field of rehabilitation. Of particular interest is a subcommittee on war and postwar physical rehabilitation and reconditioning of the Baruch Committee which is concerned with the development of plans for the establishment of rehabilitation centers in all parts of the country. It has been suggested that the promotion and maintenance of such centers to assist all disabled persons, veterans and civilians, would be a worthy activity for local war memorial committees to undertake.

Cooperation also exists with the Center for Safety Education, New York University, in undertaking among others, studies of the production efficiency of the physically impaired and in arousing stimulation of management and industry for the proper placement of physically handicapped persons. This past year witnessed the completion of a most significant study which again amply proved that physically impaired persons, when properly placed, are efficient and excellent workers whom employers cannot afford, especially in terms of dollars and cents, to omit from their personnel organizations.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is cooperating with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which has appointed a committee on the rehabilitation of the severely disabled composed of representatives of public and private agencies identified with services to the severely disabled, to study the needs of and community resources available for this severely disabled group. A part of the committee's program is to assist community leaders and agencies in studying the extent of the problem of the severely disabled and in advising on the establishment of standards, practices, and procedure for a program to meet the needs of this group.

District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is charged with the administration of the District of Columbia rehabilitation program. A total of 479 disabled persons completed successfully their rehabilitation

during the fiscal year 1945 in the District of Columbia, representing an increase of 10 percent over the previous year. The number of disabled persons registered during the year totaled 2,353, about 500 more than the number in the fiscal year 1944. In addition 1,147 persons were given counsel or referred to other community agencies for services which could not be provided by this agency. They received a wide variety of rehabilitation services. A total of 7,740 investigations was made, 250 psychological tests were administered by the District of Columbia office, 12,266 guidance and planning contacts, 2,776 supervisory contacts, and 10 workmen's compensation adjustments were made. Some 370 persons were referred to other community agencies for services which this office could not provide such as legal aid, public assistance, etc. A total of 1,403 medical services was arranged during the year including 1,178 physical examinations, 50 psychiatric examinations, 52 medical care, 28 psychiatric care, 18 surgical care, 4 physiotherapy, 4 occupational therapy, 24 dental care, 26 hospitalization, 3 convalescent care, 4 nursing care, and 12 transportation (medical). In addition, a total of 182 prosthetic appliances, 151 vocational training services, and 25 maintenance services were provided for the clients of this service. Of the total medical services, prosthetic appliances and training services furnished, 556 were secured without cost to District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service.

Of the total of 479 persons who completed their rehabilitation, 173 were rehabilitated for employment in Government jobs, while 306 were placed in civilian jobs. In terms of dollars and cents, the annual earnings of the 479 persons rehabilitated will amount to \$835,275 the first year after rehabilitation.

Appendix

Table 1.—Summary of case load during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945¹

United States total of cases registered.....	275, 090
1. Cases receiving services.....	161, 047
a. Closed—rehabilitated—placement in employment following services.....	41, 925
b. Closed — rehabilitation services — interview, counseling, and guidance.....	24, 181
c. Closed—served—not employed ²	2, 872
d. Closed—transferred to other States.....	2, 656
e. Live case roll ³	89, 413
2. Cases reported and investigated ⁴	49, 204
3. Cases reported ⁵	64, 839

¹ Subject to revision.

² Served, not employed because of personal factors, illness, aggravated disability, death.

³ In process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1945.

⁴ Services declined; services not needed; individual not eligible; individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible; individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies; migratory shifting by individual.

⁵ Reported—status not determined.

Source: Annual Statistical Reports.

Table 2.—Total case load, by region and State, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945¹

Region and State	Total	Rehabilitated into employment	Interviewed and coun-selled	Serviced—not employed ²	Transferred to other states	Live case roll ³	Reported and investigated ⁴	Re-reported ⁵
United States total.....	275, 090	41, 925	24, 181	2, 872	2, 656	89, 413	49, 204	64, 839
Region I total.....	29, 823	3, 914	3, 319	378	109	7, 582	10, 050	4, 471
Connecticut.....	3, 920	949	263	64	1	1, 780	379	484
Maine.....	2, 043	161	58	35	8	447	686	648
Maine (blind).....	70	11	12	13	3	23	3	5
Massachusetts.....	3, 639	386	689	60	17	910	867	710
New Hampshire.....	1, 068	60	194	21	5	270	493	25
New Hampshire (blind).....	14	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
New York.....	16, 098	2, 148	1, 757	160	61	3, 438	7, 195	1, 339
Rhode Island.....	908	85	297	8	4	359	138	17
Rhode Island (blind).....	87	3	14	1	2	62	0	5
Vermont.....	1, 874	98	35	15	8	233	285	1, 200
Vermont (blind).....	102	9	0	1	0	51	3	38
Region II total.....	37, 591	5, 295	3, 949	444	152	12, 354	4, 961	10, 436
Delaware.....	2, 225	246	41	63	9	403	432	1, 031
Delaware (blind).....	55	11	12	4	6	18	2	2
District of Columbia.....	2, 353	479	317	24	19	1, 047	327	140
Maryland.....	2, 748	415	261	31	47	1, 028	346	620
New Jersey.....	4, 248	1, 329	1, 411	202	18	1, 037	56	195
New Jersey (blind).....	175	40	3	0	8	119	0	5
Pennsylvania.....	12, 878	1, 021	599	68	3	3, 788	1, 699	5, 700
Virginia.....	6, 185	930	865	33	23	2, 696	765	873
West Virginia.....	6, 724	824	440	19	19	2, 218	1, 334	1, 870
Region III total.....	73, 497	11, 612	5, 088	561	539	26, 360	9, 588	19, 749
Alabama.....	9, 364	2, 299	225	107	7	4, 609	480	1, 637
Florida.....	4, 467	843	930	109	227	1, 649	500	209
Florida (blind).....	429	53	20	6	1	166	1	182
Georgia.....	25, 329	2, 361	788	76	74	6, 679	2, 477	12, 874
Mississippi.....	4, 067	890	468	67	75	1, 713	597	257

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Total case load, by region and State, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945—Continued

Region and State	Total	Rehabilitated into employment	Interviewed and counseled	Serviced— not employed ¹	Transferred to other states	Live case roll ²	Reported and investigated ³	Reported ⁴
Mississippi (blind)	258	24	2	1	0	155	10	66
North Carolina	6,296	1,865	534	19	6	3,430	139	303
North Carolina (blind)	1,201	60	21	2	10	572	35	501
Puerto Rico	4,287	224	303	12	11	1,100	1,136	1,501
South Carolina	6,407	1,562	552	71	52	2,327	1,220	623
South Carolina (blind)	557	41	93	2	1	373	24	23
Tennessee	10,466	1,378	1,123	89	71	3,303	2,967	1,535
Tennessee (blind)	369	12	29	0	4	284	2	38
Region IV total	46,525	9,138	4,592	546	694	17,901	5,880	7,774
Illinois	7,557	1,540	1,907	79	323	2,512	735	461
Indiana	4,400	546	305	29	14	2,700	279	527
Kentucky	8,944	2,413	584	135	11	2,519	882	2,395
Michigan	11,836	2,188	675	78	248	4,101	2,268	2,280
Michigan (blind)	682	59	54	4	18	421	46	80
Ohio	4,249	910	555	50	42	2,067	252	373
Ohio (blind)	682	144	57	2	9	259	77	134
Wisconsin	8,016	1,278	433	147	27	3,274	1,338	1,519
Wisconsin (blind)	159	55	22	22	2	48	5	5
Region V total	11,754	1,039	799	105	219	3,475	2,977	3,140
Iowa	3,765	263	230	32	0	776	2,016	448
Minnesota	5,186	438	236	20	154	1,713	705	1,920
Minnesota (blind)	599	89	9	11	0	181	12	297
Nebraska	910	98	37	5	9	221	148	392
Nebraska (blind)	72	18	39	0	0	15	0	0
North Dakota	870	89	205	26	3	397	72	78
South Dakota	352	44	43	11	53	172	24	5
Region VI total	30,716	6,441	4,033	315	298	11,802	3,304	4,523
Arkansas	4,422	525	421	9	16	1,693	822	936
Kansas	2,349	255	525	54	30	495	784	206
Kansas (blind)	185	41	24	1	0	71	8	40
Louisiana	5,549	1,546	1,327	60	25	2,200	152	239
Louisiana (blind)	317	50	45	4	2	164	12	40
Missouri	3,223	903	702	62	62	1,065	160	269
Missouri (blind)	392	65	51	7	5	210	8	46
New Mexico	935	65	50	8	32	281	352	147
New Mexico (blind)	75	6	5	3	3	39	1	18
Oklahoma	4,111	1,028	311	12	22	2,023	229	486
Texas	7,836	1,879	540	84	93	3,339	508	1,393
Texas (blind)	1,322	78	32	11	8	222	268	703
Region VII total	4,568	626	421	73	25	1,907	366	1,150
Colorado	652	109	95	13	0	360	0	75
Idaho	651	81	39	21	0	146	11	353
Montana	1,042	158	69	16	0	357	221	221
Utah	1,756	221	155	2	9	864	92	413
Wyoming	467	57	63	21	16	180	42	88
Region VIII total	40,616	3,860	1,980	450	620	8,032	12,078	13,596
Arizona	1,051	83	79	2	0	401	201	285
California	25,935	2,971	924	391	585	5,371	8,399	7,294
Hawaii	5,728	96	355	6	1	484	190	4,596
Nevada	369	10	50	0	0	91	189	29
Oregon	5,091	304	496	11	4	1,033	2,425	818
Oregon (blind)	798	57	14	0	19	61	416	231
Washington	1,384	260	53	19	6	481	253	312
Washington (blind)	260	79	9	21	5	110	5	31

¹ Subject to revision.² Serviced, not employed because of personal factors, illness, aggravated disability, death.³ In process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1945.⁴ Services declined; services not needed; individual not eligible; individual not sufficiently co-operative to make rehabilitation possible; individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies; migratory shifting by individual.⁵ Reported—status not determined.

Source: Annual Statistical Reports.

Table 3.—*Number of new cases received by source of referral, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945*¹

Source of referral	Total		State rehabilitation agencies		Commissions for the blind	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	142,666	100.0	136,125	100.0	6,541	100.0
Educational, total.....	14,203	10.0	13,848	10.2	355	5.4
Business college.....	1,147	.8	1,146	.8	1	(²)
Private school.....	1,504	1.1	1,492	1.1	12	.2
Public school.....	10,549	7.4	10,426	7.7	123	1.9
State school for handicapped.....	1,003	.7	784	.6	219	3.3
Health, total.....	19,409	13.6	19,094	14.0	315	4.8
Crippled Children's Agency.....	4,955	3.5	4,954	3.6	1	(²)
State mental hospital.....	221	.2	211	.2	10	.2
Tuberculosis sanatorium.....	3,439	2.4	3,436	2.5	3	(²)
Marine hospital or relief station.....	1,318	.9	1,316	1.0	2	(²)
Other hospital or clinic.....	4,065	2.8	3,947	2.9	118	1.8
Other health agency.....	3,414	2.4	3,277	2.4	137	2.1
Physician.....	1,997	1.4	1,953	1.4	44	.7
Insurance, total.....	19,135	13.4	19,114	14.0	21	.3
Insurance company.....	234	.2	234	.2	0	0
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	65	(²)	65	(²)	0	0
State Workmen's Compensation.....	15,964	11.2	15,961	11.7	3	(²)
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	2,872	2.0	2,854	2.1	18	.3
Welfare, total.....	15,364	10.7	11,527	8.5	3,837	58.7
American Red Cross.....	1,751	1.2	1,736	1.3	15	.2
Public welfare agency.....	12,319	8.6	8,690	6.4	3,629	55.5
Private welfare agency.....	1,294	.9	1,101	.8	193	3.0
Other Government agencies, total.....	48,174	33.8	47,311	34.8	863	13.2
Selective Service System.....	19,114	13.4	19,042	14.0	72	1.1
State rehabilitation agency.....	3,722	2.6	3,165	2.3	557	8.5
U. S. Employment Service.....	18,839	13.2	18,655	13.7	184	2.8
Veterans Administration and organizations.....	3,907	2.8	3,880	2.8	27	.4
War Shipping Administration.....	484	.3	484	.4	0	0
Public official.....	2,108	1.5	2,085	1.6	23	.4
Miscellaneous, total.....	26,381	18.5	25,231	18.5	1,150	17.6
Artificial limb company.....	1,278	.9	1,278	.9	0	0
Employer.....	1,635	1.1	1,611	1.2	24	.4
Labor union.....	109	.1	107	.1	2	(²)
News item, publicity, radio.....	2,576	1.8	2,531	1.9	45	.7
Other individual.....	8,664	6.1	8,427	6.2	237	3.6
Self-referred.....	9,562	6.7	8,832	6.5	730	11.2
Other.....	2,557	1.8	2,445	1.7	112	1.7

¹ Subject to revision.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Forms VR:RS7, Sources of New Cases.

Table 4.—*Number of individuals for whom services were purchased, by type of such services, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945*¹

Type of service	Total	State rehabilitation agencies	Commissions for the blind
Examinations, total.....	41,908	40,041	1,867
Medical.....	38,893	37,143	1,750
Psychiatric.....	753	746	7
Psychological.....	1,135	1,121	14
Transportation.....	1,127	1,031	96

Table 4.—Number of individuals for whom services were purchased, by type of such services, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1945—Continued

Type of service	Total	State rehabilitation agencies	Commissions for the blind
Treatment, total.....	3,816	3,589	227
Medical.....	939	888	51
Psychiatric.....	221	221	0
Surgical.....	2,142	2,012	130
Dental.....	206	177	29
Other.....	308	291	17
Prosthetic appliances, total.....	8,135	7,976	159
Artificial limb(s).....	3,745	3,739	6
Braces.....	725	725	0
Hearing aids.....	987	973	14
Glasses.....	1,523	1,406	117
Surgical.....	841	829	12
Repair of appliances.....	298	288	10
Other.....	16	16	0
Hospitalization, total.....	2,731	2,561	170
Convalescent home, total.....	55	52	3
Other professional care:			
Physical and occupational therapy.....	191	191	0
Nursing care.....	12	12	0
Transportation (medical services).....	857	776	81
Maintenance (medical services).....	325	293	32
Training, total.....	56,184	54,097	2,087
Educational institution.....	19,971	19,570	401
Employment.....	3,457	3,129	328
Correspondence.....	1,371	1,369	2
Tutorial.....	1,846	1,630	216
Training supplies and equipment.....	13,901	13,561	340
Maintenance.....	10,983	10,405	578
Transportation.....	4,655	4,433	222
Auxiliary services, total.....	937	840	97
Placement equipment.....	550	457	93
Occupational licenses.....	173	173	0
Other.....	214	210	4

¹ Subject to revision.

Source: Forms VR:RS 6 Number of Individuals—Services purchased.

Table 5.—Number of cases closed with service employed, by type of job in which case was placed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1945

Type of job or occupation	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	41,925 ¹	100.0
Professional, total.....	1,683	4.0
Accountants and auditors.....	165	.4
Teachers, primary.....	275	.7
Teachers, secondary.....	289	.7
Other.....	957	2.2
Semiprofessional, total.....	1,276	3.0
Draftsmen.....	330	.8
Laboratory technician.....	418	1.0
Other.....	528	1.2
Managerial and official, total.....	605	1.4
Retail managers.....	220	.5
Other.....	385	.9

Table 5.—*Number of cases closed with service employed, by type of job in which case was placed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1945—Continued*

Type of job or occupation	Number	Percent of total
Clerical and kindred, total	7,327	17.5
Bookkeepers	803	1.9
Clerks, general office, etc.	2,520	6.1
Office machine operators	242	.6
Payroll clerks	209	.5
Secretaries	374	.9
Shipping and receiving clerks	440	1.0
Stenographers and typists	1,188	2.8
Stock clerks	726	1.7
Other	825	2.0
Sales and kindred occupations, total	1,199	2.9
Sales clerks	264	.6
Sales persons	352	.8
Other	583	1.5
Service occupations, total	4,928	11.8
Housekeepers	253	.6
Waiters and waitresses	176	.4
Kitchen workers	319	.8
Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	297	.7
Attendants, hospital	231	.6
Guards and watchmen	550	1.3
Soldiers, sailors, marines	319	.8
Janitors, sextons	847	2.0
Porters	517	1.2
Elevator operators	308	.7
Other	1,111	2.7
Agriculture, fishing and etc., total	1,353	3.2
Farmers	594	1.4
Farm hands	374	.9
Other	385	.9
Skilled, total	8,944	21.3
Shoemakers	484	1.2
Watchmakers, jewelers	374	.9
Machinists	572	1.4
Welders	968	2.3
Carpenters	253	.6
Mechanics, airplane	385	.9
Mechanics, auto	473	1.1
Mechanics (other) and repairman	1,112	2.7
Other	4,323	10.2
Semiskilled, total	7,976	19.0
Textile workers	374	.9
Machine shop	561	1.3
Drivers, truck, bus, etc.	1,211	2.9
Attendants, filling station, etc.	264	.6
Airplane mechanic helpers	440	1.0
Aircraft assembler	165	.4
Laundry worker	242	.6
Repairman	209	.5
Other	4,510	10.8
Unskilled, total	6,436	15.4
Laborers:		
Construction	682	1.6
Transportation (except R. R.)	352	.8
Process, textiles	154	.4
Other	5,248	12.6
Unpaid family worker	198	.5

Table 6.—Total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation by State Boards of Vocational Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945

State or Territory	Federal and State funds			Classification of expenditures		
	Total	Federal	State	Admin- stration	Vocational guidance and placement	Purchased services
Total expenditures.....	\$9,200,173.94	\$6,581,411.79	\$2,618,762.15	\$691,771.39	\$3,334,770.80	\$5,173,631.75
Region I						
Connecticut.....	204,293.71	150,710.55	53,583.16	18,211.11	78,896.14	107,186.46
Maine.....	87,280.29	60,985.92	26,294.37	4,759.39	28,753.60	53,767.30
Massachusetts.....	137,945.57	106,189.72	31,755.85	11,851.71	65,143.99	60,949.87
New Hampshire.....	39,982.72	30,432.72	9,550.00	1,958.29	11,566.11	26,458.32
New York.....	550,665.51	437,692.32	112,973.19	35,114.43	290,686.69	224,864.39
Rhode Island.....	46,597.16	31,337.22	15,259.94	2,781.08	12,438.98	31,377.10
Vermont.....	67,311.50	46,987.78	20,323.72	5,832.25	22,617.31	38,861.94
Region II:						
Delaware.....	49,307.38	38,534.04	10,773.34	4,385.31	23,436.06	21,486.01
Dist. of Columbia.....	78,511.99	65,897.87	12,614.12	8,398.93	44,884.83	25,228.23
Maryland.....	90,549.77	70,780.62	19,769.15	7,932.00	43,085.78	39,531.99
New Jersey.....	166,735.77	130,541.42	36,194.35	19,548.21	74,798.85	72,388.71
Pennsylvania.....	436,873.45	179,855.87	257,017.58	32,678.67	116,222.34	287,972.44
Virginia.....	167,171.17	123,910.45	43,260.72	10,903.27	69,746.46	86,521.44
West Virginia.....	223,337.39	156,498.94	66,838.45	11,323.84	78,336.64	133,676.91
Region III:						
Alabama.....	202,322.97	142,549.54	59,773.43	20,373.09	64,540.21	117,409.67
Florida.....	219,739.65	159,487.01	60,252.64	15,248.11	87,728.40	116,763.14
Georgia.....	525,488.55	393,896.36	131,592.19	44,093.14	217,473.86	263,921.55
Mississippi.....	222,734.16	162,755.15	59,979.01	14,729.98	80,982.66	127,021.52
North Carolina.....	384,422.73	271,010.99	113,411.74	17,999.79	78,237.58	288,185.36
Puerto Rico.....	125,562.06	83,097.33	42,464.73	12,618.61	37,826.01	75,117.44
South Carolina.....	187,173.47	131,993.09	55,180.38	19,170.46	72,286.85	95,716.16
Tennessee.....	305,406.05	219,095.74	86,310.31	26,085.45	106,699.85	172,620.62
Region IV:						
Illinois.....	546,848.61	386,500.75	160,347.86	17,239.02	207,900.93	321,708.66
Indiana.....	205,237.32	133,403.19	71,834.13	15,977.50	41,803.67	147,456.15
Kentucky.....	197,966.79	146,157.31	51,809.48	9,967.64	86,543.47	101,455.68
Michigan.....	517,908.23	349,586.15	168,322.08	41,722.57	139,541.51	336,644.15
Ohio.....	275,559.61	186,118.42	89,441.19	22,301.75	75,513.37	177,744.49
Wisconsin.....	457,005.16	375,036.68	81,968.48	33,365.15	154,709.05	268,930.96
Region V:						
Iowa.....	70,859.55	59,694.93	11,164.62	6,206.36	40,718.63	23,936.56
Minnesota.....	108,217.80	73,885.83	32,331.97	7,717.66	34,601.56	63,898.58
Nebraska.....	50,685.75	37,204.03	13,481.72	5,403.10	26,266.31	19,016.34
North Dakota.....	67,944.78	42,633.63	25,311.15	5,683.48	11,966.18	50,295.12
South Dakota.....	36,008.50	32,008.50	4,000.00	3,072.57	6,661.00	26,274.93
Region VI:						
Arkansas.....	126,741.49	101,683.58	25,057.91	8,426.70	68,198.98	50,115.81
Kansas.....	70,492.76	60,310.36	10,182.40	9,143.57	40,893.10	20,456.09
Louisiana.....	151,298.67	107,386.86	43,911.81	15,823.79	55,387.09	80,087.79
Missouri.....	113,116.51	81,360.84	31,755.67	10,904.99	38,761.67	63,449.85
New Mexico.....	30,451.13	22,251.17	8,199.96	3,763.65	11,504.57	15,182.91
Oklahoma.....	196,538.60	140,452.26	56,086.34	20,548.12	90,261.41	85,729.07
Texas.....	472,143.21	331,917.58	140,225.63	22,938.87	137,130.41	312,073.93
Region VII:						
Colorado.....	7,468.29	5,063.28	2,405.01	207.11	2,305.17	4,956.01
Idaho.....	25,145.51	18,447.93	6,697.58	1,999.67	9,750.68	13,395.16
Montana.....	63,145.76	44,930.40	18,215.36	6,209.41	21,154.58	35,781.77
Utah.....	47,529.57	33,737.55	13,792.02	3,192.22	16,753.32	27,584.03
Wyoming.....	14,377.14	10,842.23	3,534.91	1,252.42	6,264.92	6,859.80
Region VIII:						
Arizona.....	29,626.79	22,920.20	6,706.59	2,558.87	13,654.74	13,413.18
California.....	591,878.25	426,499.77	165,378.48	51,058.96	206,775.49	334,043.80
Hawaii.....	37,816.75	31,454.37	6,362.38	4,385.20	20,707.12	12,724.43
Nevada.....	8,555.71	6,658.27	1,897.44	654.85	4,105.98	3,794.88
Oregon.....	79,688.74	59,083.79	20,604.95	6,072.49	28,872.16	44,744.09
Washington.....	82,503.94	59,941.28	22,562.66	7,976.58	29,676.40	44,850.96

¹ Based on reports from States, subject to audit.

Table 7.—*Total Expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation of the blind by State Commissions or Agencies for the Blind during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945*

State or Territory	Federal and State funds			Classification of expenditures		
	Total	Federal	State	Adminis- tration	Vocational guidance and placement	Purchased services
Total expenditures.....	¹ \$655, 370. 49	\$554, 029. 50	\$101, 340. 99	\$78, 968. 57	\$390, 662. 02	\$185, 739. 90
Region I:						
Maine.....	11, 488. 18	10, 772. 41	715. 77	6, 237. 77	3, 818. 87	1, 431. 54
New Hampshire.....	1, 001. 49	991. 99	9. 50	460. 50	521. 99	19. 00
Rhode Island.....	9, 318. 80	8, 681. 32	637. 48	887. 19	7, 156. 67	1, 274. 94
Vermont.....	6, 462. 91	5, 556. 28	906. 63	514. 89	4, 134. 75	1, 813. 27
Region II:						
Delaware.....	14, 380. 86	11, 864. 61	2, 516. 25	1, 679. 83	7, 668. 54	5, 032. 49
New Jersey.....	30, 897. 01	28, 079. 73	2, 817. 28	3, 256. 04	22, 006. 42	5, 634. 55
Region III:						
Florida.....	43, 467. 64	41, 292. 01	2, 175. 63	5, 719. 77	25, 718. 91	12, 028. 96
Mississippi.....	18, 751. 85	15, 359. 10	3, 392. 75	1, 802. 88	10, 163. 47	6, 785. 50
North Carolina.....	138, 547. 42	119, 966. 89	18, 580. 53	9, 312. 71	47, 043. 86	82, 190. 85
South Carolina.....	19, 310. 64	16, 860. 64	2, 450. 00	2, 257. 88	12, 152. 73	4, 900. 03
Tennessee.....	26, 278. 67	22, 197. 93	4, 080. 74	3, 480. 55	14, 626. 63	8, 171. 49
Region IV:						
Michigan.....	62, 928. 39	57, 381. 68	5, 546. 71	8, 367. 13	43, 474. 84	11, 086. 42
Ohio.....	83, 399. 95	43, 142. 62	40, 257. 33	9, 061. 74	66, 772. 37	7, 565. 84
Wisconsin.....	22, 324. 07	20, 901. 94	1, 422. 13	4, 200. 29	15, 279. 51	2, 844. 27
Region V:						
Minnesota.....	20, 605. 49	18, 077. 22	2, 528. 27	2, 720. 60	12, 560. 09	5, 324. 80
Nebraska.....	13, 382. 91	13, 360. 91	22. 00	2, 741. 54	10, 619. 37	22. 00
Region VI:						
Kansas.....	12, 318. 44	11, 236. 76	1, 081. 68	1, 359. 91	8, 795. 16	2, 163. 37
Louisiana.....	22, 497. 52	20, 638. 77	1, 858. 75	2, 705. 45	12, 932. 57	6, 859. 50
Missouri.....	25, 824. 58	24, 443. 59	1, 380. 99	3, 425. 59	19, 636. 48	2, 762. 51
New Mexico.....	5, 838. 44	5, 239. 93	598. 51	525. 44	4, 198. 89	1, 114. 11
Texas.....	42, 913. 09	36, 471. 16	6, 441. 93	6, 560. 16	23, 469. 22	12, 883. 71
Region VII:						
None.....						
Region VIII:						
Oregon.....	9, 784. 76	8, 951. 16	833. 60	1, 428. 34	6, 689. 22	1, 667. 20
Washington.....	13, 647. 38	12, 560. 85	1, 086. 53	262. 37	11, 221. 46	2, 163. 55

¹ Based on reports from States, subject to audit.



